WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1897-FOURTEEN PAGES.

Fertile Coffee Plantations.

The splendid new coffee district of Olaa

deep. It was probably an ejection from

the tall cone of Kulaina, some fifteen miles

inland. The immense rainfall of Olaa,

averaging fourteen inches a month, has

clothed this tract with high, dense forest. The coffee shrubs are now beginning to produce first crops over several thousand

acres, and the many planters seem to have

acres, and the many planters seem to have fortunes in near prospect.

The very productive Ewa plantation, near this city, is located upon what is evidently a rather ancient ejection of ashes from neighboring cinder cones. The vitreous structure of the ash has disappeared through age and decomposition, but its stratification can still be observed. Its fertillty remains as shown by last very's

strathcation can sim be observed. Its ler-tility remains, as shown by last year's average of seven tons to the acre, some fields running up to eleven tons. Much of the area of the Oahu sugar plantation now starting has similar soil. Wherever tufa or cinder cones are seen with an adjacent rolling country produced by the burial in ashes of the rusped rayings and ridges.

ashes of the rugged ravines and ridges, there the soil is certain to be productive, if moisture can be had.

I showed a friend over the great mill works of Ewa plantation last week. An hour's ride on the railway covers the roundabout eighteen miles, the last two through some of the 3,000 acres of cane fields. This concern turned out last week.

795 tons of sugar, or over 130 tons a day. Every night over 200 car loads of the yel-

low stalks form a string one-third of a mile long, accumulated as a supply for the night's grinding. Through the whole twenty-four hours there flows from the

great rollers a stream of the sweet juice, filling a six-inch trough. Several barrels

versity of containers, where it is evan

orated under vacuums maintained by heavy pumps. It is finally grained at the low

temperature of 150 degrees. If boiled at

greater heat, much would be wastefully converted into molasses. Thence it passes

into the centrifugal separators, twenty-five

whirling in a row, and is dropped into jute bags of 125 pounds each, while still over blood warmth. The little Jap women deftly

after an hour's run to the city wharf,

dump their contents into the ships, not

of the bagasse, or trash of the stalks afte

A Battery of Artesian Wells.

in quantity of water and height of lift. Doubtless Hawaii is well in the lead, if

One cannot but compassionate these poor

rative Hawaiians, so many of whom con-tinue to delude themselves with the idea

that they have the sole right to run a coun-

ivilization. It is so obvious that they are ctally incapable of handling its affairs

parties, especially Yankee-phobist British, to think themselves grievously robbed and outraged, because the government of the

country is taken out of the hands of their

pelled to take a subordinate place in the

management of what they conceive to be exclusively their own country. When hun-

dieds of white men are constantly and wehemently teaching the natives this folly

they are not much to be blamed, but rather to be pitied for not seeing the truth.

As a sample of the political pabulum served up to these poor people I append the following translation from the native

paper, Ke Aloha Aina (Patriot) of March

6. It contains a large amount of very serious matter on "The Assassination of

Liliuokalani." It tells its readers that i

believes the story that Mr. Thurston lef the islands for the purpose of killing the

queen; that this was foretold in a dream

which appeared in a former number of the paper. It asserts that Mr. Thurston still intends to kill her. It adds that there is

little doubt that President Dole and the

people with him are accomplices in that wicked conspiracy. The following extracts

are given from a letter written by one of

"The wives and daughters of the senator

are about her all the time, except during

sleeping hours, just as our people do." • "
"We, and all the city of Washington, were

startled to receive a telephone from San Francisco, saying that Thurston had come

to America to (powa) take the life of the

queen; Washington was filled with the news and expressed love and offered protection.

Annexation is dead! Its ashes are scat tered in front of the Capitol." • •

tered in front of the Capitol." • • • "President Cleveland in the evening of

February 11 gave his last reception to th

representatives of foreign nations, and all

were present except the minister and sec-retary of the republic of Hawali. I asked

some government officers, why is Hatch not here? They replied that they had not

seen those two at any of the President's

This talk is now reviving to some extent

among the natives the idea that America will probably soon restore the queen.

A LIQUOR CASE.

Archibald Donnelly Sentenced to

\$250 Fine or Three Months' in Jail.

Archibald Donnelly, an old army veteran,

who is nearly blind and a resident of

Rupleeville, near the Soldiers' Home, was

before Judge Kimball on the charge of sell-

ing liquor without a license. Several witnesses testified that they purchased liquor

in Donnelly's place. When Judge Kimball

sentenced the accused to \$250 fine or three months in the workhouse the little daughter of the prisoner burst into tears and created quite a scene.

Lawyer Moss then arose and asked the

Lawyer moss then arose and asked the court to make the sentence imprisonment in jail instead of the workhouse, but Judge Kimball declined to comply, stating that the effect would be that at the end of thirty days the prisoner would be released

under the "poor convicts" act, and he in-tended to have the license law complied with so far as he had power to enforce it. At this announcement the little girl again

burst out crying and caused much sym-pathy to be extended to her and her mother

who was also present, but Jadge Kimbril, who regretted the condition into which the unfortunate wife and daughter would be placed by Donnelly being taken from them, could not see his way to change his action.

A Chicken Thief's Punishment.

William Saunders, a colored boy, to ten months in jail for breaking into the

chicken house of Heary A. Durant.

Chief Justice Bingham today sentenced

the ex-queen's attendants:

receptions.

white men are constantly and

et they are constantly set on by interested

far ahead as this in the methods of

in quantity of

not ahead.

This company is just opening 1.300 acres

Star, and probably truthtuffe claimed, ifat no offer newspaper in the country goes into so fara: a percentage of aff the houses within a radius of twenty mifes from the office of publication.

(Drinfers' Inft the fittle school:

It is claimed for the Washing on

master of advertising, saps:

# VISIT OF VETERANS

A Grand Army Delegation Calls on the President.

## A PRINTED STATEMENT PRESENTED

How Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors Have Been Treated.

THE REMEDY SOUGHT

Late yesterday afternoon the President received and welcomed a delegation of Grand Army men of this department, consisting of Thomas S. Hopkins, department commander: Dr. J. F. Raub, senior vice department commander; Gen. S. S. Burdette, past commander-in-chief; Arthur Hendricks, assistant adjutant general of the department of the District of Columbia; Calvin Farnsworth, commander Post No. 5; and Captain Miller, representing eighteen one-armed veterans. The visit was for the purpose of presenting a statement of their case, and asking for the restoration of veterans and their widows who had been removed from the public service or reduced in salary during the past four years. The statement showed that of reductions, removals, etc., during that period twenty-one and one-half per cent were veterans or their widows, and of promotions for the same class they received but eight per cent. The President accorded the department

commander a most respectful hearing, and the delegation departed with the assurance that their case would receive speedy at-tention at the hands of the executive. A marked feature of the visit was the assembling in the east room of eighteen one-armed veterans, who had been re-moved from government service during Mr. Cleveland's incumbency. They selected Cantain viller one of their number to se-Captain Miller, one of their number, to accompany the department commander in the interview with the President.

the interview with the President.

The President showed his callers the greatest attention and evinced the deepest interest in the matter. He assured them that it was a subject he greatly desired to take up, and that he should do so at the earliest possible moment. The delegation went away feeling confident that justice would be done and that in the President they had a friend and comrade. The President instead of handing the printed brief to his secretary, as is customary in all to his secretary, as is customary in all such matters, placed it in his coat pocket, stating that it was in such form that he

have suffered during the past four years at the hands of an administration which has been indifferent, if not actually hos-tile, to their welfare.

In the name of the Grand Army of the

Republic of this department, and in behalf of all ex-Union soldiers, sailors and marines, he appeals to you as the chief executive of the nation, and as a comrade, to right their wrongs and grant them the full measure of justice.

During the past four years 1,594 ex-sol-

diers in the government departments in Washington have been discharged, forced to resign or reduced to inferior p This does not include the cases of nor does it include any case in the navy yard or the government printing office Recent official reports from the eight xecutive departments show that since farch 4, 1893, 5,994 appointments in the civil service were made, and that but 5:2 per cent of these appointees were ex-Union soldiers, sailors and marines. During this period there were 5.044 pro-

motions, of which the veterans received but 8 per cent. Of the reductions, resignations and re-

movals during this period, 2112 per cent were veterans of the war of the rebellion. This illustrates in a striking manner how the veteran has been discriminated against.

# What Investigation Discloses.

Investigation discloses that in a large number of cases the resignation of the employe was demanded and given. If he refused to resign, he was charged on the record with delinquency, or misconduct, and summarily dismissed. Not infrequently he became the object of the petty of a superior officer, such as the chief of a division or of a section, and his record for efficiency was systematically ferced down

In many cases one-armed and otherwise crippled veterans, although perfectly com-petent to perform clerical duties, were transferred to positions involving different duties and requiring physical strength and they were charged with inefficiency and dismissed. Loss of limb or pos-session of a medal of honor for gallantr upon the field of battle was no guarantee Those who were not discharged or com

pelled to resign were, in many instances, ed in salary, though often required to perform the same duties as before. Not a few who were receiving \$1,600 and \$1,800 per annum were reduced as low as \$720, \$900 and \$1,000.

In all these cases respectful protests and requests for a hearing were invariably de-nied, and political favorites were appointed to the vacancies thus made. Those who were permitted to remain in Those who were permitted to remain in the service were, in many of the offices, subjected to insult and annoyance, and compelled to listen to slurs upon the Union soldler, until the situation became almost unbearable. So unpopular was the veteran in office that many believed it necessary.

## should conceal the fact of their military service, and cease to wear the honored Grand Army button. A Reign of Terror.

in order to retain their positions, that they

It has been a reign of terror to the old soldier during the past four years in this capital city, which he helped to save. Many a brave man whose body was torn and mangled in the service of his country has seen his wife and children suffer for foed; many a dead veteran's poor widow has suffered in silence and in poverty, while, be it said to the everlasting disgrace and shame of the nation, in many stances positions they were abundantly able to fill have been occupied by men, or the widows or children of men, who served in the confederate army. Even the sacred portals of the pension bureau have been in-yaded, and ex-confederates and their widows and children permitted to sit in judgment on the claims of ex-Union sol-

iers. During these four years of suffering. pression and wrong the comrades have been sustained by an unswerving faith that the succe; ling administration would be friendly to their interests. Their faith was well founded. And words cannot fully express their joy over the welcome change. The attention of the President is also respectfully invited to the fact that the rivil service rules now cover the positions of watchmen, assistant watchmen, messen-gers, etc., in the several departments, re-

quiring an examination as the condition precedent to entry of the public service. Crippled Veterana.

pled veterans are not able to pass a civil service examination, although well adapted to employment of such nature. As there is no other government employment open to them, and they cannot hope at this late day to meet with success in civil life, it is hoped that the President will remove this barrier to their appointment to the posi-tions mentioned, and that they may have

preference over all others.

It is also respectfully submitted that it would be a gracious act toward these fasiaging veterans if the President would reccommend to Congress the modification of the civil service rules so as to permit the appointment of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, and their widows, to any branch of the civil service not requiring technical skill or knowledge, where the salary are fixed by law or required. where the salary, as fixed by law or regulation, is not above \$900 per annum, or \$3 per day, without a civil service examina-

During Mr Cleveland's first administra-tion many ex-soldiers and sailors were unjustly discharged from the departments, though the discharges were not of the wholesale character which has character-

ized those of the past four years.
Under the old civil service rule 10 (now rule 9), no one who had been separated from a classified position in the civil service could be reinstated, after the lapse of one year, without a new examination and certification.

President Harrison was appealed to, and he modified the rule so that the limit of time within which one thus separated from the civil service might be reinstated without a new examination or certification was depresented. done away with so far as honorably dis-charged soldiers and sailors, or their widows, were concerned, thus making them eligible to reinstatement at any time.

Under this modification, quite a number succeeded in re-entering the service, but many of them were forced to wait for vacancies, and, for the sake of their families, took inferior positions, and have never, to this day, been able to recover the positions from which they were discharged. Others never succeeded at all. During the past four years the modification of the above rule has been practically inoperative.

### The Relief Sought.

The relief which these comrades seek is simple. They respectfully ask that, by executive order, or in such other manner

said period, for alleged delinquency or mis-conduct, he or she shall, upon making ap-plication in writing—(a) be accorded an instating that it was in such form that he could keep it near him, so that at a moment when he had time he could take it up for consideration. The following is the statement presented by Commander Popkins:

The Statement Presented.

The undersigned commander of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., respectfully invites the attention of the President to the following statement concerning the injustice and violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the law, underwhich many members of the department have suffered during the past four years at the hands of an administration which has been indifferent, if not actually hostile, to their welfare.

The statement presented by Commander Popkins:

"The Statement Presented."

The undersigned commander of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., respectfully invites the attention of the spirit, if not the letter, of the law, underwhich many members of the department have suffered during the past four years at the hands of an administration which has been indifferent, if not actually hostile, to their welfare. vestigation for the purpose of determining whether or not he or she was guilty of the delinquency or misconduct charged. period, he or she be found capable, effi-cient and of good habits, he or she shall receive a permanent appointment. 3d. That no honorably discharged soldier sallor, or marine, who served during the war of the rebellion, or the widow of such,

shall be obliged to take a competitive examination for prometion.

4th. That no honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine, or the widow or orphan of such, shall be discharged from government service without being first

# JOINT TRAIFF ASSOCIATION.

heard in his or her own defense.

An Appeal to Be Taken to the Su preme Court. The Attorney General has sent instruc-

tions to District Attorney Macfarland at New York to take an appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the decision of the Cricuit court of appeals in the case of the United States against the Joint Traffic Association. As soon as the papers reach the Department of Justice a motion will be the Department of Justice mination of the questions invoived may be had.

It is stated that the decision of the Supreme Court last Monday in the case of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association covers all of the main points in the decision of Judges Wallace and Larcombe in the case of the Joint Traffic Association, and though it was a majority opinion, neither it nor that of the minority sustained the prin cipal points contended for by the Traffic Association, and allowed by the court be-Association, and allowed by the court be-low. The officials of the Department of Justice had assumed that in view of late decision of the Supreme Court, the Joint Traffic Association would dissolve, as it is understood the western associations are doing, but information has reached them that the Joint Traffic Association inthem that the Joint Frame Association in-tends to still further contest the questions involved, and hence the appeal. There is no question at the Department of Justice that last Monday's decision covers every material point involved in the Joint Traffic Association case, and so far as the officials are able to see there can be only one issue are able to see, there can be only one issue to the contest, and that is the association must dissolve. It also is their opinion that the passenger associations come as clearly within the prohibitions of the law as do the freight associations. It is believed that the appeal will be argued and decided before the summer recess of the court.

# Several Sheds Burned.

The fire shortly before 3 o'clock yester day afternoon, mentioned in The Star, for which an alarm was sounded from box 621, originated in a frame shed in the rear of 713 H street northeast, occupied by Sam Shing as a laundry. The flames spread rapidly to the sheds in the rear of 709, 711 and 715 H street, 725 and 727 7th street and 724 8th street. The total dam street and 124 8th street. The total damage is estimated at \$1,000, the losers being W. B. Elbert, George W. Eckloff, Mrs. J. B. Bailey, James A. Cahill, D. O'Meara and Frank Reed. The blaze, it is thought, was started by some boys, who were play-ing with matches in one of the sheds.

# Junior Order of Rechabites.

Cammack Tent, No. 42, J. O. of R., held an interesting meeting in their tent room last evening. The following officers were installed for the ensuing term: Shepherd, John R. Mahoney; counseler, George W. Rue; C. R., Frank Guest; D. R., Will Guest; R. S., Wm. Cissell; F. S., George Loweny Levite, John Talbert; J. G., George Huse O. G., Winfield Maddon; treasurer, Andrew M. Currey; past chief ruler, Henry Talbert. M. Currey; past chief ruler, Henry Talbert.
Under good of the order remarks were
made by Bros. J. R. Mahoney, George W.
Rue, A. M. Curry, C. E. Baird, R. H. Tolly
and John Richards of Cammack Tent,

His Wife Paid the Fine. George W. Curtis was fined \$10 or thirty days by Judge Miller for assaulting and striking his wife, Sidney Curtis. Mrs. Curtis, after having her husband arrested, relented and wanted him released; but when she found she could not secure this with-out punishment in the case, paid the fine. Curtis was then released from arrest,

The Black Loam and Sand From the Lava Flow.

## WHAT UNDERLIES RICH PLANTATIONS

an Islands may be mainly expressed by one word-lava. The mass of the entire group is built up of that one mineral in its numerous varieties, not greatly differing from each other. A one-hundredth part may be composed of volcanic ashes and tufa, which are only what might be termed the froth of lava. Perhaps one-thousandth part may be calcareous coral and shell sand, some

molten interior twenty-five miles beneath the crust. It spreads out and cools in vast uneven beds of rugged rock, full of vesicles or spongy cells, except where it has filled pound, a mixture of almost all known mineral elements, but none of the valuable metals, except iron, in more than homeo-pathic quantities. And the Iron is only enough to color it red when oxidized. Hence none of these Hawaiian rocks have as he may deem best, the President will any mineral value, and there is no work for direct:

1st. That all honorably discharged exUnion soldiers, sailors, or marines, who
served during the war of the rebellion, or
the wildows of such who have since March
lava is available as an excellent building
stone, very durable, and hewing more easily
than granite. Honolulu is studded with
new business blocks fronted with this

## The Site of Honolulu. Much of the flery mixture of lava and

the explosive kind, so expanded while aloft as to cool in the form of spongy sand, or volcanic ashes, before falling. This city of Honolulu rests upon such a bed of from three to eight feet of black ashes or sand On lower Fort street the cellar of a new brick block is excavated. It goes through eighteen inches of brown loam, then four feet of the black sand. The upper loam is only the black ashes decomposed by air and moisture. The ashes or sand will mostly be sifted for mortar. The coral below this will be ed to the proper depth. This coral sub-stratum was ancient reef formed under water, but now raised considerably sea level. The whole of this Island of Oahu had originally undergone a slow subsidence perhaps for half a million of years, settling many thousand feet, as is well ascertained. reef. It is not exactly true coral, but a concretion of fragments of coral, shells, madrepore tubes, and calcareous mud, forming a coarse, whitish rock. Most of this coral within the town became buried leeply with the black cinders or sand, which seem not long after to have been shot up from the great cinder-cone inland 2,000 feet high, known as Mount Tantalus.

tains forming this island are evidently many hundred thousand years old, as indicated by the great extent to which it has weathered away, under the slow erosic rain storms and the torrents generated by them. Except near the bases of the original mountain dome, no traces remain of th once rounded form. Only sharp serrated ridges are left where the now wide gulches have eaten into each other. Many of these the shore obstructed by very recent tufa cones, such as Diamond Head and Punch Bowl, which form such conspicuous landmarks to Honolulu. In such cases new ancient ravines have had their outlets at There seems to have been a very recent period of fresh volcanic convulsion around the shore of the island, perhaps coinci-dent with the changes attending the close of the glacial period.

of the heavier buildings extend down to the solid coral, this is by no means neces-sary. The black sand is itself so compact as to furnish a safe foundation for the furnish a safe foundation for the heaviest structure. Our builders long ago learned to rely on its solid qualities. Both of the massive churches, the Central Union nd the Anglican Cathedral. and the Anglican Cathedral, rest upon this sand. A neat story is told about the After the heavy foundations of the latter. After the heavy foundations of the cathedral had been finished, some thirty years ago, the good Bishep Staley's mind misgave him. He began to institute further inquiries about the sandy basis on which those foundations rested. Among other persons he resorted to the Catholic bishop, who rejoiced in a huge cathedral of his own. "Bishop Majoret will you kindly in own. "Bishop Maigret, will you kindly in-form me whether the foundation of vour the sand?" "Our church," the old prelate ponderously responded, "is founded upon the rock!" He scored one that time for St

This black ash is an admirable fertilizer, although it is slightly poisonous to vegetation until decomposed by exposure to are and moisture. Hence the roots of trees seldom penetrate it. Volcanic ash of like structure, but more commonly yellow, extend to several other localities and is also ists in several other localities, ways extremely fertile. There are about four square miles of such soil under the prosperous Haua plantation, at the eastern angle of Maui, where the country is warty with cinder cones. At the southwest angle of the island is nearly as much more. At Kau, on the south end of Hawaii, is a remarkable deposit of yellow ash covering markable deposit of yellow ash covering over 100 square miles to a depth of ten to thirty feet. This must have been the effect of a single explosion of a few hours' duration, comparable to the enormous overthrow of Krakatau in 1883. It probably took place not far from a thousand years ago. This Kau ash is excessively productive, but unfortunately receives scant ago. This kau ash is excessively productive, but unfortunately receives scant rainfall in most parts, while irrigation is forbidden by the impossibility of water collecting on the new lava of the rainy forest uplands in the interior. There are, how-

# HAWAII'S FERTILITY ever. about 15,000 tons of sugar cropped annually from the moister windward uplands of this ash bed.

Use of Artesian Wells to Irrigate Coffee Fields.

RICH, STRONG LANDS

### Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

HONOLULU, March 10, 1897. The geological formations of the Hawaii-

of it cemented into sandstone. Lava is the rock that wells up through the shafts of volcanoes, white hot from the of Vancouver lime are used every day to defecate the juice in the great ciarlier tanks, where it is first brought to boiling heat. Thence it is pumped along to a discount of contents where it is even. some deep cavity where the pressure compacted it. This lava rock is very comstitch up the bags, and the men run then into the cars, six or eight of which daily

served during the war of the rebellion, or the widows of such, who have, since March 4, 1885, resigned, been discharged, or reduced in salary, without just cause, in any of the executive departments of the government, or in any other office or bureau of the government, or in any other office or bureau of the government in the District of Columbia, shall, upon application in writing, and without examination, be promptly restored to their former positions.

2. That if any such soldier, sailor, or marine, or the widow of such, has been discharged or reduced in salary, during the said period, for alleged delinquency or misconduct, he or she shall, upon making apconduct, he or she shall, upon making aptwenty-four hours after it was standing in the cane field.

The entire power for the engines and evaporators of these works is derived sole-ly from the combustion of about five-sixths the juice has been squeezed out of it. It is not perceptibly damp to the feet, and passes directly from the rollers to the furnaces. What is left over is ploughed into the fields as fertilizer. Five years ago fifty tons of coal were burned daily. The come transformed, and veins and lodes of valuable and precious metals gather in their recesses. Here our rocks are young nine huge reliers which crush and squeeze the hard cane stalks into dry sawdust are driven by a 350-horsepower Corliss engine. 1809 to increase their crop to 18,000 tons. For the purpose of irrigating the new land,

water, shot forth from sudden cruptions of

main mass of the volcanic mounhave been formed for the streams.

While in this city the foundations of most

This black ash is an admirable fertilizer,

# LINCOLN STORIES

How He Told Them While Waiting now opened by means of the Volcano road. appears to be located upon a similar ash for War Dispatches. bed, the soil being a very uniform, soft, mellow loam of yellow color, several feet

## MANY LONG HOURS SPENT IN WAITING

The "Cave of Adullam" Incident in

AN AFTER-DINNER SPEECH

At a dinner recently given by the Methodist Social Union, at the Windsor Hotel, New York, Mr. D. Homer Bates now vice tresident of one of the great New York banks, was among the speakers, and gave some interesting reminiscences of that great, simple, wise and beneficent man,

"The rebel guns had scarcely ceased their ominous firing upon Sumter, in April, 1861," said Mr. Bates, "when, a lad of seventeen, I was called to Washington for service in the United States Military Telegraph Corps, where I remained until after the close of the war. Those four years of my early manhood were crowded with events of momentous importance. For the first time in the conduct of a great war the telegraph was brought into use, and this use was constant, not only between Washington and the headquarters of the commanding generals in the field, but also between the several corps and brigades. In the early part of the civil war some In the early part of the civil war some of the old army officers were opposed to the use of the telegraph, as they favored the old courier plan, but their objections they found the immerse value of the tele-graph in army operations.

### Grant's Tribute.

"General Grant in his memoirs says, referring to the Military Telegraph Corps: " Nothing could be more complete than the organization and discipline of this body of brave and intelligent men. Insulated wires were wound upon reels-about 200 pounds to each reel. Two men and one mule were detailed to each reel. There was a wagon with a telegraph operator, battery and instruments for each division, each corps, each army, and one for my headquarters. There were wagons load-ed with light poles with a spike in one end, used to hold up the wires, so that wag-ons and artiflery would not run over them. The moment the troops were in position to go into camp all the men connected with this service would proceed to put up the wires. A mule loaded with a cell of wire would be led to the rear of the nearest flank of the brigade to which he belonged, and would be led in a line parallel thereto, while a man would hold as end of the wire of new land, from which they expect in while a man would hold an end of the wire and to could it as the male was led off. This would be done in the rear of every brigade at the same time. Thus in a few minwater, two-thirds of it to a height of 200 of the plantation up to thirty-six million gailons, which is more than Chicago uses, and pumped much higher. I do not know whether such pumping works for irrigation exist elsewhere. The new Oahu plantation expects greatly to greatly the great of every brigate and the same time. Thus in a few minutes' lenger time than it takes a mule to walk the length of its coil, telegraphic communication would be effected between all the headquarters of the army. No orders ever had to be given to establish the practice.

and the headquarters in ou end were always on duty; messages be ing transmitted without the sending office being required to go through the form of calling or signaling the other operator who was expected to be on hand to copy the messages at any moment of the day or night. We read with never failing inter est of the wars of Frederick the Great and of Napoleon, but there was no telegraph in those days, and history was made slowly. In our civil war, however, the tele brought all the armies close together, and although thousands of miles apart, they were moved in conjunction almost simultaneously, and news of victory or of disaster was flashed instantly was thus written largely by telegraph.

# Lincoln in the Office.

"I am proud to have been in that service respecting which Stanton, the great war secretary, sald in one of his annual reports, as I find recorded in my war diary; None have surpassed and few have equaled the diligence and faithfulness of the United States Telegraph Corps,'

"All telegrams to and from the several departments of the government passed through the War Department telegraph office, and during those years the tall homely form of our beloved President was seen cross the well-shaded lawn between the morning, afternoon and evening, with ceaseless regularity, in order that he might the front. When a battle was imminent or in progress he would remain in the tele awaiting the news that would mean so much to the country and to himself. In the intervals of waiting he would write a message of inquiry, counsel or encourage ment to the general in command at head-

quarters.
"Thus in July, 1861, while the first Buil Run battle was in progress, Lincoln sat with Chase, Cameron, Winfield Scott and others in the little telegraph office at th head of the stairs, half way between th first with eager hope, then silently, almost breathlessly, until the message came growing anxiety and fears, as the swell ing tide of disaster swept over the wire from Fairfax Court House, our nearest station to the scene of the conflict.

"In the Yorktown campaign, May, 1862, after weeks of patient waiting for a forward movement of our forces, he tele-

Significant Dispatches.

graphed to General McClellan: 'Your call for Parrott guns alarms me, because it argues indefinite procrastination. Is any-thing to be done?' And in December, 1863, he telegraphed to General Grant, 'Understanding that your lodgment at Chatta nooga and Knoxville is now secure, I wish to tender you and all under your command my irore than thanks—my profoundest gratitude—for the skill, courage and per-severance with which you and they over so great difficulties have effected that important object. God bless you all. 'In the intervals also, he would tell one

his inevitable stories, or converse on special topics in such a way as to lead some of his hearers to think him wholly indifferent to the awful questions of the "Once I recall him speaking of the fund

tions of the eye and brain, when one was reading aloud from a newspaper or book reading aloud from a newspaper or book He said that in his boyhood days he had come across a volume in which it was stated that as each letter of the alphabet appeared before the eye it was photographed upon the retina, so that the particular letter was actually spoken aloud at the exact moment its printed form appeared before the eye. He discoursed at some length on this marvel, remarking upon the attendant fact that the eye is capable of receiving several distinct impressions at the same instant, and that these numerous sions are immediately communicated from eye to brain by means of the most deli-cate nerve centers; for instance, said he the eye may rest at the same instant of time not only upon a single letter of the alphabet, but upon a series of such letters composing a word and upon a succession of words in a sentence, and not only that, but the resultant record upon

the train of all these innumerable impres sions is in turn sent back to the organs is speech to be uttered orally while the eye is still gazing upon the printed or written page. The skilled accountant casis up a long column of figures as his eye moves up or down the page, and at the very instant he reaches the end of the column his respondive fineers int down the column his responsive fingers jot down the total. In other words, he said, communi-cations are being transmitted continuously and simultaneously in both directions between the eye and brain. He likened this operation to the telegraph, although as regards the dual process it should be said that the duplex telegraph was not then invented.

### Love of Shakespeare.

"This reference will indicate Lincoln's habit of thought and analysis, which he followed more or less closely and doubtless almost unconsciously in the study of army questions brought to his notice. His logic was unerring, his homely illustrations effective and his fund of good humor proverbially unfailing. Never once in the four years did I ever discover in him any anger or malice, nor was he ever without a definite opinion. If others disagreed with him, he sought to convince them that they were ware readers. they were wrong rather than that he was right. I heard him say once that in try-ing a case in court he generally adopted that plan.

"He was well known to be a lover of

Shakespeare, and in the winter of 1865, no long before his death, he went to the the ater a number of times to see Hackett's ater a number of times to see Hackett's
Falstaff, and when at the telegraph office
between times he spoke of Hackett freely,
and on one occasion brought a copy of
Shakespeare with him and read aloud for
an hour, myself being his only auditor.
"McClure, in his 'Early Life of Lincoln,'
alludes to his intimate knowledge of
Shakespeare, and particularly to an interview between Lincoln, Judge Kelly of view between Lincoln, Judge Kelly of Pennsylvania and an actor named Mc-Donough, during which Lincoln took from a shelf near nis table a well-thumbed copy of Shakespeare, and, turning to Henry IV, read with fine discrimination an extended passage which, he said, in his opinion, was not surpassed in wit and humor by anything else in Shakespeare. The omission from the acted play of the passage in question was remarked upon by Mr. Lincoln as a curious fact.

### An Amusing Story.

"In May, 1864, the Cleveland convention met, which nominated Fremont and Cochrane. This convention was engineered and controlled by a number of soreheads and cranks, who were dissatisfied with Lincoln's conduct of the war and who professed to conduct of the war, and who professed to believe that there was no hope for the country, save through an entire change of policy and army leaders. There was a vast deal of ridicule cast upon the convention and its candidates, who were both from New York state, and who, if elected at the pollis, could not have taken office, because the Constitution provides that the President and Vice President must not come from the same state. One of the New York papers the Herald, as I remember, had an editorial referring to David in the cave of Adullam, and quoting from 1 Sam., 22:2—And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented gathered themselves unto him, and he became a captain over them, and there were with him about 400 men.' When this editorial was referred to in the tele-graph office, a Bible was called for, in order that the whole context might be read. One of the attaches, Secretary Stanton's private secretary (Major A. E. Ii, Johnson), ran to find the copy, and soon returned with it, presenting it to the President with a profuse bow. This gentleman's recognition man's reverential manner attracted the at-tention of Mr. Lincoln, so that upon his de-parture, Mr. Lincoln arose, and, leaving the returned with the open Bible in his hands, and made a mock presentation to one of the company, mimicing the style and action of the private secretary, who was short and dapper but in fact graceful. The contrast between Mr. Lin-coln's tall, ungainly form, and that of the secretary was very great, and the wholaffair very funny, so that we were all con-vulsed with laughter.

"In Nicolay and Hay's History of Lincoln there is an entirely different version of the cave of Adullam incident. For instance, the number of delegates Cleveland convention was stated as 400. Nicolay and Hay say that Mr. Lincoln was struck with the fact that 400 was the nur ber of David's sorehead contingent in the cave, and that he called for a Bible to verify the number.

# Special Gratitude.

"In closing let me say that no one has, believe, greater cause to revere and even love the name and memory of Lincoln than I have, for the following reasons: In Washington one of the great public events is the President's reception, to which anybody may go. These receptions are almost always crowded. calingt, senators and other men of promi-nence in public life attend, and the seen is one of great interest. Mr. Lincoln's las and on the morning of the day it tool place Stanton's private secretary, have above spoken, told me that a curly headed girl, a stranger in the city, who was visiting his family, was anxious to go to the President's reception, but had no escort, and he asked me if I would act in that capacity. I consented and accompa-nied to the White House and introduced to the President that curly headed girl, who for many years has been my loving and

### Perfecting the Tariff Bill. The republican members of the ways and

means committee are still at work endeavoring to perfect the tariff bill where it has proven unsatisfactory and where they think improvements can be made. Two or three changes have been practically decided upon, and amendments to carry them into effect are likely to be made before the bill passes the House. One of the most important will be to transfer the duties on nursery stock, in the agricultural sched ale, from ad valorem to specific rates. The present rate on this stock is 30 per cent ad valorem, and the paragraph, will be changed so that it will provide specific duties. The rate on pineapples will probably be changed again, as it is unsatisfactory to the great canning interests of the country. In making up the bill the committee acted without any advices from the canning interests, which failed to furnish any information during the hearings Florida a duty of two cents a pound, but it is claimed that the Florida product is not

### The Arbitration Treaty. The general impression in the Senate af-

ter yesterday's proceedings is that the debate on the arbitration treaty will not from this time forward consume a great deal of the time of the Senate. In view of the agreement made yesterday not to begin voting on the amendments until next Wed nesday, there is no probability of precipi-tating a vote before that time, but the in-dications now are for shorter daily executive sessions. There was a perceptible falling off in interest in the proceedings yesterday and it was impossible to hold a quorum in the chamber. At times there not to exceed a dozen senators in

# Indefinitely Postponed.

The hearing of the case of Annie Newaus, who is charged with the larceny of some articles from the house of Mr. St. Charles Fechner, during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Fechner from the city several months ago, was today indefinitely postponed by Prosecutor Mullowney.

To Enforce a Judgment.

### ELECTRICITY WITHOUT HEAT

The Latest Stage of the Search for This Result.

Mr. Case's Interesting Experiments With the Blood of an Animal.

### From Electricity. One of the most interesting and enter-

taining lectures that have ever been given before the New York Electrical Fociety was that given by Mr. Willard E. Case on February 24, on the subject "Electricity from Carbon Without Heat." The subject of the direct conversion of fuel into electricity has long been an engrossing one among scientists, and while it has been accomplished in a multitude of ways, and some of them quite efficient, either the cost of the materials, the lack of efficiency, or the great trouble involved in the proper maintenance of the operation, or all combined, has left the development far short of the ideal, so that today the burning of coal under a boiler, the transformation of the latent heat of steam into mechanical energy, and the latter into electrical en-ergy by means of the dynamo, with all of its attendant losses, still remains supreme. The primary battery, of all the proposed methods, is by far the most efficient, reaching theoretically an efficiency of some 94 per cent in some types (Poggendorf's chronic acid battery) as against some 6 or 7 per cent as the ultimate efficiency of conversion by the ans of the boiler, engine and dynamo.

The direct conversion of the energy of coal into electricity by means of atmospheric oxygen, instead of that of zinc by means of chemically produced oxygen, has therefore been considered so great a desideration as to attract the attraction.

tific men the world over.

Within the past year or two great adwances have undoubtedly been made, and much has been added to our knowledge, at least of what not to do as well as of the directions in which work might seem profit-

eratum as to attract the attention of scien

any statements of the case that have pre-ceded.

Marvelous as was the discovery of Roentgen, it was no more so than that of Hertz and Lenard, but it received a popular recognition entirely out of proportion to its real relative importance. Ey many this is ascribed to the peculiar way in which it was presented—its first work practically being the disclosure of the bones of the living organism.

living organism.

Mr. Case has chosen a no less happy, and certainly a less ghastly, method of presenting the phenomenon of direct production of electricity by the oxidation of carbon by atmospheric oxygen in making a battery in which the electropositive element is the hydro-carbons of the blood.

He showed that by the introduction of a reducing agent the blood took on the color He showed that by the introduction of a reducing agent the blood took on the color of veinous blood, and that by pouring this back and forth, so as to thoroughly aerate

it, it became oxidized as it is by the lungs and took on the bright red color of arterial bleed.

He next improvised an electric battery in which the haemoglobin of the blood act-ed as the conveyer of oxygen to the hydro-carbons, and by connecting this with a ball carbons, and by connecting this with a bell caused the latter to ring by means of the

current generated.

His argument from this was that the en ergy of carbon could be directly converted into electrical energy by means of atmospheric oxygen without the generation of heat, provided only that the carbon be properly prepared beforehand and that a suitable conveyer of oxygen from the al-most here to the prepared fuel be provided. other, experiments, while not new

were full of interest. The tin-platinum-chromic chloride battery, the subject of his first experiment was one of the prettiest in theory we have seen, and is doubtless capable of further development.

His criticism of Dr. Jacques' carbon battery, viz., that it is new only as being less efficient than the Bradley-Crocker cell, seems well-founded, and the illustration of the great advantage of nickel over iron as used by Jacques snows how the latter apparently failed to avail himself of a much better element equally at his disposal with

# SEE YUPS TO BE PARDONED.

The Difficulties Between the Chinese Societies to Be Adjusted.

The legal representatives of the Chinese minister and of the See Yup Society have reached a basis of agreement whereby the difficulties existing in San Francisco as a result of the centroversy between the See Yup and the Sam Yup societies will be adjusted. The See Yups will declare off the boycott against the Sam Yups, or merchants' society. The injunction suit now in force against the Chinese consul at San Francisco to prevent him interfering with the affairs of the See Yup Society will be withdrawn and the minister will waive his demand for the payment of certain court

An emphatic denial is made on behalf of the minister that he demanded from the See Yups a "fabulous sum of money" as one of the propositions on which he would consider the subject of an agreement. The money he stipulated for was, it is stated. but small and simply enough to pay cer-tain court fees incurred as a result of the tain court fees incurred as a result of the littigation in the San Francisco courts. An equally emphatic denial is made that the minister told the See Yups that they were not under the jurisdiction of the United States, but being Chinese subjects were under the control of the minister. On the contrary the minister told them that being in this country of course they must abide n this country, of course, they must ablde by and obey its laws. The counsel for by and obey its laws. The counsel for the See Yup Society unite in saying that in these respects the minister had been misunderstood and that he did not make the statements attributed to him. As a result of the agreement the minister will communicate with his government with a view to having the sentences imposed on the leaders of the society in San Francisco removed and their property and that of their relatives in China, which has been seized, restored to them. The See Yup Company was recognized by the science Deen seized, restored to them. The See Yup Company was recognized by the minister and has been granted permission to con-duct its business as before. The party probably will leave here for San Francisco Saturday.

# Needed Medical Treatment.

"I am extremely serroy to see you here," said Judge Kimball to William Farraday, a venerable and fairly well-dressed man, who pleaded guilty to the charge of dis-

orderly conduct.
Farraday was charged by Officer Carson as above, and he told Judge Kimball that he was sick and needed medical attention. "Would you like to go down to the hos-pital for fifteen days?" said Judge Kim-

"Oh, no, no; not that long," replied Farraday.
"Well, the best I can do is to impose the

usual fine, and in default send you down, with the statement by the clerk that you need medical treatment," answered the need included in the second in

Classical Fellowships Offered. The managing committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome

has offered three fellowships for 1897-98, open to bachelors of arts of universities or John A. Hamilton, administrator of the estate of the late James L. Barbour, today filed a bill in equity against James O. Holmes to enforce a judgment of \$3,000.

# Many armless, legiess and otherwise crip-